

**NO. 10.**

**JANUARY 1st, 1833.**

And now, by way of closing his remarks,  
And ending this synopsis of his works,  
He thinks his spirits it would much revive,  
To receive from each at least 'a twenty-five!'

1798, 9, and the authority of Jefferson & Madison, and of other men, who right is in no danger of abuse by any of the states, but that on the other hand the greater danger is, that they may shrink from asserting them as often as may be necessary. The duties of the federal authorities in such a crisis are affirmed to be, "either to remove the evil by legislation or to solicit of the states the call of a Convention ; and that on a failure to obtain by the consent of three-fourths of all the states an

power and resources of the mother country were then as now, ostentatiously displayed in insulting contrast with the scattered population and feeble resources of which we could alone rely. And the punishment due to treason and rebellion was held out as the certain fate of those who should disregard the paternal efforts of their royal master to bring back his erring children to the arms of their indulgent father. They were commanded, as we have been, to "retrace their steps." But though divided among themselves, to a greater extent than we are now, without an organized Government, and destitute of arms and resources of every description, they bid defiance to the tyrant's power, and refused obedience to his commands.

If these principles could be established  
 then indeed would the days of our liberty  
 be numbered, and the Republic will have  
 found a MASTER. If S. Carolina had not  
 already taken her stand against the usurp-  
 ation of the Federal Government, there  
 would have been an occasion when she  
 must have felt herself hapless by every  
 impulse of patriotism and every sense  
 of duty, to stand forth, in open defi-  
 ance of the arbitrary decrees of the Ex-  
 ecutive. When a Sovereign State is de-  
 nounced, her authority derided, the al-  
 ligiance of her citizens denied, and she is  
 threatened with military power to reduce  
 her to obedience to the will of one of the  
 functionaries of the Federal Government,  
 by whom she is *commanded* to "tear from  
 her archives" her most solemn decrees—  
 surely the time has come when it must be

During the same period 80,175,604 dollars of public debt was paid off, leaving an average annual amount of expenditure for all other purposes, of something less than thirteen millions five hundred thousand dollars.

These amounts are stated in round numbers for all the purposes of this report, and present the views of the Committee unembarrassed with minute detail, in a minute perspicuous manner.

In the gross sum upon which this average annual expenditure is calculated were included the payments for the settlement of the claims of Massachusetts, Virginia, and South Carolina, the large expenditure consequent on the emigration of the Indian Tribes, and the

To this annual amount, however, of fifteen millions, the revenue must be reduced. All beyond this must be a needless burden upon the people—a tax falling directly or indirectly upon the land and labor of the country, certainly injurious in its effects, and probably unequal, enabling the Treasury only to divide and distract our public counsils by tempting to expenditures either of doubtful constitutional right, or inconsistent with the simplicity of republican institutions, staining their purity and hazarding their





## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of January next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

## A Tract of Land.

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Shippensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of the heirs of Samuel Sloan, deceased, the heirs of William Hamilton, deceased, and others, containing

230 ACRES.

more or less; about 150 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. The Improvements are

## 2 Log Dwelling-

houses, and a Log Barn. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by WILLIAM S. COBEAN,

James Sweeney, dec'd. Dec. 10. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to dispose of at Private Sale, at the residence of the late Robert Hughes, deceased, all the property of said deceased, viz.

## A FARM.

containing 150 Acres of Land, lying at the foot of the South Mountain, one mile from Smithsburg, and the same distance from Cave-Town. About 40 or 50 Acres of this land are cleared and in cultivation; the balance is covered with thriving young Chestnut and other Timber. There are several never-failing springs of water on the premises, and a large number of FRUIT TREES of various kinds, and of the very best varieties. The improvements consist of a very comfortable

two-story Log DWELLING HOUSE, with a large Garden, Stabling, Spring-house, and other Out-houses attached thereto, a large and convenient

## TANNERY,

with overhead water that never freezes, with Beam-house, Currying-shop, Bark-house, Dwelling-house, Stabling, & other Out-houses attached. Taking the situation of every thing into view, there is none more desirable in the country for a Tannery—Also,

## A Saw-Mill &amp; Grist-Mill,

with over-head power, capable of doing considerable work, with Dwelling-house, Garden, and other necessary appurtenances. The mill property is under lease for a term of years, and the whole will be sold subject to that lease, the purchaser receiving the rents of the same. Possession of the balance of the property will be given on the 1st day of April next.

As this property will be sold on very reasonable terms, it is considered well worthy the attention of every active, industrious man who would improve all the various advantages it derives from its location. I wish also to sell from

## 80 to 100 Acres of

## MOUNTAIN LAND

about 1 1/2 miles from the above, adjoining lands of John Brewer and others; this land is well covered with Chestnut, Oak, Hickory and other Timber, and will be sold entire, or in lots, to suit the purchaser, and possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Hagerstown.

SUSANNAH HUGHES.

Dec. 10.

## VALUABLE

## Virginia Lands

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

## TIMBER-LAND.

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20.

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Real Estate, viz.

## A Brick House &amp; 1/2 Lot,

in West York street.

## One Lot of Ground, 3 or 40

Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

## A Wood-Lot,

adjoining lands with Jacob Stenrich, containing about

Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.

Inquire of DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28.

## HANDSETTS,

## Pamphlets, Cards, Blanks,

## AND ALL KINDS OF LETTER-PRESS

## PRINTING.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of

"THE SENTINEL."

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of J. LAWRENCE SCHICK, late of Gettysburg, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of said deceased; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Z. HERBERT,  
J. F. MACFARLANE,  
ALEX'R RUSSELL.

Dec. 8, 1832.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL SLOAN, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, for Surveying, Vendue Notes, Book Account or otherwise, are hereby notified to call on the subscribers, and make payment of their accounts on or before the first day of January next. And all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to present them to the subscribers, on or before said day, for

GEORGE SMYSER, Esq.  
J. B. M'PHERSON, Esq.  
Nov. 27.

## Theological Seminary.

## LAST NOTICE.

THE few delinquent subscribers in Adams county, to the Theological Seminary located in the Borough of Gettysburg, are earnestly requested to pay the amount yet due to said institution, to Mr. Henry WITMER, between this date and the 20th day of February next, as the wants of the institution are pressing, and the account must be settled. For the accommodation of the subscribers Mr. Henry Witmer will be in Gettysburg on the 26th day of January next, and the two following days.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,

Treasurer.

Dec. 18.

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large & Splendid Assortment of

## Seasonable Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE A LARGE STOCK OF

## SUPERFINE CLOTHS &amp; CASSIMERES,

Sattinets, Merino Shawls,

CALICOES, &amp;C.

## FUR &amp; CLOTH CAPS.

—ALSO—

## A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## SADDLERY &amp;

## Coach Trimmings,

and will in a few days receive a Stock of

## Hatters' Trimmings.

## FURS, SKINS &amp; BODIES,

all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal encouragement, and invites them to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

The Public's obedient humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Nov. 27.

## Notice is hereby Given

To the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 1st day of January next, viz.

The account of John Snyder, administrator of the estate of Jacob Snyder, deceased.

The account of John Albert, administrator de bonis non of John Albert, deceased.

The account of Jacob Herper and George Byers, executors of the estate of David Byers, deceased.

The account of George Stagle, one of the executors of the estate of Christopher Stagle, deceased.

The account of John Overholzer and Jacob Hains, administrators of the estate of Samuel Overholzer, deceased, who was guardian of Christian and Mary Overholzer, minor children of Christian Overholzer, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, administrator of the estate of Frederick Palmer, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, executor of the estate of George Kitzmiller, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,  
November 26th, 1832.

## \$50 REWARD.

THE above will be paid for arresting, and securing so that I get her again, my Negro Slave

## SARAH,

and her female child 12 or 13 months old, who left my service about the 15th of July last. Sarah is between 18 and 20 years of age, very dark complexion, under the common size, has a plain, artful look, stammers in her speech, particularly when agitated; she is very plausible, & well calculated to deceive; has no regard to truth; her toes, if I connect, are very short. It is not unlikely that she has made way with her child. The above Reward will be paid for Sarah, with or without her child.

RICHARD NORRIS.

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1832.

N. B. Reference may be made to J. F. FULLER, Esq. of Gettysburg, who will pay the Reward upon her being delivered over to my agent.

Abbotts-Town, Dec. 4.

## At an Orphans' Court

Held at Gettysburg, on the 26th day of

November, A. D. 1832, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## JOHN COWNOVER,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and being severally called, and making no answer.

On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule.

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## MICHAEL YOHE,

deceased, to wit: Jacob Yohe, George Yohe, John Yohe, Christian Yohe, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Goomel, Michael Yohe, Catharine Yohe, Peter Yohe, Eli Yohe, and Mary Yohe, or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the first day of January next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4.

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of November,

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule.

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## JOHN HARTMAN,

deceased, to wit: Jacob Hartman, John Hartman, Henry Hartman, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Menich, Solomon Hartman, Catharine Hartman, and Mary Ann Hartman, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the first day of January next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS

## LIVERY STABLE

where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

## DENTAL SURGERY,

## AND

## Porcelain Teeth Inserted,

BY

DR. DAVID GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13.

## LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having removed from Gettysburg, gives notice to those indebted to him, that his Books and Notes are left in the hands of Mr. W. M. GILLESPIE, with whom they are requested to call and settle the same. Those accounts remaining unpaid on the first of January next, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

GEORGE ARMOR.

Nov. 27.

## STOP THE VILLAINS!

## 150 Dollars Reward.

THE Store of the Subscriber, in Abbots-Town, Adams county, was broken open on Wednesday night the 21st ult., and a large quantity of valuable Goods carried off.

One man, who calls himself JAMES GILLESPIE, has since been apprehended, and a number of the stolen articles have been discovered at different places. Another man, who was in company with Gillespie, and supposed to have been concerned in the robbery, escaped, at the time the former was apprehended. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built in the breast and shoulders, dark sandy hair, is somewhat lame in one of his arms, has a down look when spoken to, had on blue clothes.

Along with the goods found, were Ten Watches, not the property of the subscriber, one of which has a paper in it, marked C. D. Hostetter, New-Lisbon, Ohio.

The following Goods are still missing:

3 pieces of Blue Cloth, one at \$6, one at \$4.50, and one at \$2.50;

4 pieces of Silk, one brown, one dove-colored, and two changeable;

A number of pieces of black Gros de Nap.

1 drawer of Book Muslins & Bobbinets,

4 pieces of Pongee Silk,

3 or 4 boxes best Italian Grapes, various colors.

1 box best Bobbinet Laces,

1 do. best Thread do.

4 pieces of Irish Linen, one of which was very much soiled,

1 lot of Calcutta, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, of various colors,

4 or 5 lbs. best Sewing Silks, various colors.

1 percussion-lock Pistol.

About 12 or 13 Dollars, in change; & several other articles too numerous to mention.

A Reward of \$150 will be given for apprehending the Thieves, and securing the Goods; or \$50 for the Thieves, and \$100 for the Goods, or a proportionate sum for any part of them.

JOSEPH CARL.

Abbotts-Town, Dec. 4.

## At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of November,

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule.

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## MICHAEL YOHE,

deceased, to wit: Jacob Yohe, George Yohe, John Yohe, Christian Yohe, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Goomel, Michael Yohe, Catharine Yohe, Peter Yohe, Eli Yohe, and Mary Yohe, or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the first day of January next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
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in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

## The Court Grant a Rule.

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

## FREDERICK EICHOITZ,

deceased, to wit: Catharine, intermarried with John Rex, Jacob Eicholtz, Frederick Eicholtz, Susannah, intermarried with Jacob Dettmer, since deceased, George Eicholtz, since deceased, leaving issue, two minor children, Elizabeth, whose guardian is Philip Fehl, and William, whose guardian is John Rex—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the first day of January next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,  
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4.

## STOP THE RUNAWAY.

## 150 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Woodboro', Frederick county, Md. a Mulatto Man, who calls himself

## JACOB SMITH.

Jacob is between 40 and 45 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and very stout made, and weighs 180 lbs., has a remarkably good countenance for a negro when spoken to, rather turns the white of his eyes up when spoken to, has a fashion of putting his hand to his face and rubbing it when questioned. Jacob is getting grey on the head, and has small whiskers, he is very much addicted to liquor when he has a chance of getting to it, and a notorious rogue and knave, and an uncommonly artful fellow; he is a first rate farm hand, and in ploughing and waggoning equal to any man. Jacob took a Black Boy along with him, about 17 years of age, dressed in drab clothing, but in all probability, he will leave the boy to shift for himself. I think Jacob has a free pass as he is such an artful fellow, and no doubt will pass as a free man. His clothing is as follows: A suit of Sunday clothes, of casimere, very fine, coat, waistcoat and pantaloons of a grey mixed color, a suit of home-made cloth, all new, such as a pair of pantaloons and waistcoat, and a red flannel under doublet, a white hat about half worn, with a cravat on it, an old pair of coarse shoes; he probably may change his suit of clothes. He has 10 or 15 dollars in money with him. I am of opinion he has made his way for Pittsburg or Philadelphia, as he has a son who ran away from this county, and went to one of the other place above-mentioned.

I will give \$25 for Jacob if taken in Frederick county, or \$50 if taken in the State of Maryland, or \$150 if taken in any part so that I get him again.

All letters addressed to Daniel M. Kemp, Woodboro' Mills, near Woodboro', Frederick county, Md. will be strictly attended to by the subscriber.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 4.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office

## DEED LOST.

WAS lost, on the 2d of October last,

a Deed of JOHN D. MARON to STEPHEN DUNCAN, dated 6th Sept. 1832, for certain lands in Perry, and Adams counties.

The Deed is on record, and can be of no service or advantage to any other person than those interested. Any person having found said Deed, will confer a favor, and shall be liberally rewarded, by the Editor of the "Sentinel."

Nov. 27.

## ADAMS COUNTY, ss.

## The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

## ISAAC EVERITT,

## Late of Adams County, Greeting:

Whereas Rebecca, formerly Rebecca Marsh, by her last friend, John Tucker, ditto, on the 8th day of October, 1832, preferred her petition to one of our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Adams, in vacation, praying, that for the causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with you, the said Isaac Everitt—We do therefore command you, as you were before commanded, that, setting aside all other business, and attending to the said petition, you be and appear in your proper person, before our Judges at Gettysburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held, on the Fourth Monday of January next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Rebecca Everitt, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Rebecca, your wife, should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony, agreeably to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail. Witness John Reed, Esq. at Gettysburg, the 1st day of December, 1832.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Dec. 25.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a

Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery,



The act of 1832 has made a partial reduction towards this point. But under this act the revenue from the customs for the next year is calculated in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury at about eighteen millions. This is made upon an estimate founded on the average importation of the last six years. The probable average of the next six years, for reasons which will be hereafter stated, will exceed that estimate. If to this sum be added the income from the public lands, the Treasury would receive, under that act, a revenue, for some years hereafter, of not less than twenty millions and a half, and probably of more than twenty-five millions, exhibiting an annual excess of from five to nine millions over the just uses of the Government, taxing every family in the United States to its share, or more than its share, of that needed for excess.

This excess, in the opinion of the Committee, should be reduced by the present Congress, and at the present time. The extinguishment of the debt, and the commencement of the new Presidential term mark this a fit season for permanent fiscal regulation. It is vitally important, too, to all engaged in any of those numerous commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural enterprises, which are affected by changes in the rates of import, and are more exposed to suffer from uncertainty than even from error in legislation, now to know the intention and policy of this government in regard to their several interests. The question, too, of economical reduction, which a good law affords opportunity to make, such a readjustment of the rates of import as may distribute and equalize, amongst all, those burdens which may be found to fall unequally upon any—whether pressing with peculiar hardship upon any class of the community, any species of labor in any section of the country.

Deeply impressed by these considerations, the Committee have prepared a bill for reducing, and otherwise altering the rates of duties upon foreign merchandise, which, should it meet with the approbation of Congress, may serve as a basis for our fiscal system for many years. Throwing out of view for the present, the progressive reduction that expediency and even justice may require, they have fixed the revenue to be ultimately raised at a sum not exceeding fifteen millions. The stocks owned by Government, they regard solely as an offset to the remaining debt.

Neither justice, nor any other principle of liberal policy, can permit, without urgent necessity, that the Post Office should be made a source of revenue. It should bear its own expense and no more. Its whole profits should be applied as they have heretofore been, to the improvement and extension of the system, giving the greatest possible facilities at the least possible private charge to the diffusion of intelligence, and the interchange of correspondence.

The only source of revenue on which the Committee propose to rely are the Public Lands and the Customs.

THE PUBLIC LANDS, at the then present system of sale, may now safely be calculated as producing an annual income of two millions and a half.

It is true that various plans for disposing of these lands in such a manner as to withdraw the proceeds from the general funds of the Treasury, have been proposed by the highest authority. The Committee do not purpose to enter into any discussion of the merit of these propositions. Until it be altered by legislation, they must regard the actual system as the settled policy of the Government. They must, however, observe, that should that policy be changed, such alteration would not of necessity overthrow or disarrange the plan of finance now proposed.

Throwing out of account altogether the large sums expended in former years by the U. States in acquiring this territory, either by arms or by purchase, together with the past expenses of our land system, as yet unliquidated by the proceeds of the sales, there are other current expenses now defrayed from the general funds of the Treasury which might be justly chargeable upon the income from the lands, should that be made a distinct fund, and which, if paid from thence, would thus far diminish the amount of revenue necessary to be drawn from other sources. There are, 1st, the expenses of the Land System itself—about 250,000 dollars annually.

2nd. The expenses of Indian Annuities, Education, and other stipulations arising under the treaties by which we have obtained possession of these lands. These wholly exclusive of the charge of Indian emigration, amount at present to 392,700 a year, and will probably be much increased before the final extinguishment of the Indian title.

3d. Revolutionary Pensions. The original title of a great part of these lands arose from the grants and releases of the States to the Confederacy for the purpose of common defence and general welfare during the war of the Revolution, and they have been again and again solemnly pledged for the debts of the nation. The Pensions now received by the surviving soldiers of the Revolution were at first granted under the harsh and unjust name of national bounty. But the act of 1828, and that of 1832, have now placed them on the more sound as well as more constitutional ground of payment of Revolutionary debt, and an equitable, though not lit-

er five years the greater part of the income, and in a few years more the whole would be liberated, and at either period the surplus from this source might be applied as the wisdom of Congress may direct, leaving the revenue from the customs sufficient for all other heads of public expenditure.

There then remains to be raised by the imposts on foreign merchandise to meet all other charges and contingencies than those just recapitulated, the sum of twelve millions and a half.

The average value of all imports from 1827 to 1832 inclusive, is 86,200,000 dollars a year. The average of the six years immediately preceding was 80,900,000 dollars, showing an average increase of 5,300,000 dollars in six years, or about six and a half per cent. This augmentation arose solely from the natural increase of population and of domestic products suited for export. There can be therefore little doubt that without any change in the existing tariff the same rate of increase would go on—not regularly, but holding good as to any average of a succession of peaceful years.

On this principle of calculation alone the average of the next period of years would be ninety-two millions. But the operation of the revenue system now proposed, as compared with those of 1824 and 1828, would relieve the consumers of imported goods from a tax of twelve millions a year. These twelve millions therefore paid by the American people to their Government, and by that Government principally to the public creditors abroad, will remain in the power of the consumer, to be applied according to his wants, habits, and tastes; in procuring a equal value of the other necessities, comforts, or luxuries of life, probably in a great degree in an increased consumption, or in the use of a higher quality of the goods he had been accustomed to purchase. From the operation of this and other obvious causes, springing from a more moderate tariff on foreign manufactures, the average importation of the next six years may be safely computed at a further addition of at least eight, perhaps twelve millions, making a gross importation of above one hundred millions in value, and not much varying from the large importation of 1831 and 1832.

Judging from the experience of former years, one-sixth in value of the amount imported will be re-exported to our foreign exchanges, and about one-fifth of the gross revenue received from duties will be absorbed in expenses of collection, or repaid in drawback upon re-exportation. Twelve millions and a half of revenue is then to be raised upon about eighty-four millions of imports, used or consumed in the U. States; or deducting therefrom the imports of specie, and of many other articles which public policy, the security of the revenue, and various other motives, have made free of duty, upon between sixty-five and seventy millions of dutiable commodities, according as the list of free goods is made more or less extensive.

The Committee, in the bill herewith reported by them, have endeavored to arrange the duties with reference to this principle, at rates of from ten to twenty per cent, varying from themselves in those instances where national independence in time of war seemed to demand some sacrifice in peace, (as in regard to iron and lead,) where it was thought that a higher or lower rate of duty would be of advantage to the revenue, without any individual injury (as in the case of spirits,) or where some branch of industry might be materially benefited by low imposts on some of its raw materials. On many articles, such as wines, spirits, iron, &c. experience has shown that fraud can only be prevented by specific duties on weight or measure; and as the rates must be graduated on the mean value of commodities of the same class or name, they may sometimes fall heavily on particular kinds or qualities of them.

In adjusting the several duties, they have conferred, unless some strong reason for a different rate was perceived, to those of the tariff act of 1816, with its short supplementary act of 1818. The act of 1816 was framed with great care and deliberation by some of our ablest statesmen, looking at the same time to the revenue then so particularly necessary for the discharge of our large war debt; and to the preservation during a violent transition from war to peace, of the numerous manufactures that had grown up under the double duties, and the practical prohibition of the embargo, the non-intercourse, and the war with Great Britain. The vast increase of manufactures of all sorts in the U. States during the eight years between 1816 and 1824, proves that the framers of that tariff, in providing revenue, had not only given ample, incidental security to existing manufactures, but even induced new investments of capital. So well does it appear to have been adjusted in regard to woolsens, that the manufacturers of these goods, examined by the Committee on Manufactures of this House, in 1825, generally agreed, that their business was in a more flourishing state under the tariff of 1816 than under the higher protection of 1824.

It has, however, been the wish of the Committee to guard against a sudden fluctuation of the price of goods, whether in the hands of the merchant, the retailer, or manufacturer.

With that view they have made the reduced articles, gradual and progressive. The higher rates of duties for the next year, which result from this principle, if calculated upon the amount of importation assumed as a probable basis for the estimates of future years, would produce a revenue for the year 1834 unnecessarily large. But commercial experience has repeatedly shown, that with the prospect of an early and large reduction of import, importation is generally closely limited to

believe that they will ever venture into this river, where every foot they advance will be disputed, and that at least they cannot penetrate further than Fort Baiz, which is the straits of Thermopylae of the Scheldt.

The Zeuw is here with some gunboats, and the position is naturally so strong that it would require very superior forces to effect the passage. Further on are the forts of Lillo and Liefsenshoek, two new

the immediate consumption of the country, and the certain demands of Foreign trade; and that, therefore, unless this law is disturbed by some other powerful countervailing cause, it is not probable that the aggregate importation of that year will fall short of the average value assumed, and the revenue will not much exceed that estimated for the permanent income of the Treasury. Should it prove otherwise from any cause which cannot now be anticipated, the unexpected surplus will remain as a balance in the Treasury to meet the contingencies of future years.

The Committee, perceiving no sufficient reason why the consumer of foreign luxuries should not pay a share of the public burdens, propose to raise the rates of duties upon silks nearer to the average rate of duties imposed by the bill than they are under the act of 1832. They also propose to fix a moderate specific duty, equal to about 20 per cent, on the value upon teas, which were made wholly free by the act of last summer. This had been added from a motive of financial prudence, lest the revenue from the customs should, from any modification of the bill, or otherwise, fall short of the estimate, or the proceeds of the Public Lands should be in part diverted to some other source, in which case an increased revenue would be derived from this source, of about 700,000 dollars, calculated on the rather short importation of teas in the last year. Should this sum not be needed for the public service, it may be repealed without affecting the other parts of the system.

A detailed statement of the operation of the bill has been prepared, calculated upon the actual imports of 1831, a year of larger importation than any other former year, but which will, it is thought, not exceed the average of future years, under the operation of a tariff such as that now proposed.

#### Late Foreign Intelligence.

##### LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Dec. 29.

##### Entrance of the French Army into Belgium.

We received at a late hour last night, Paris papers to the 15th November, and Bordeaux of the 17th, brought by the brig *Mary Jane*, which sailed from Rochelle on the 23th November. She was boarded by the news schooner *Eclipse*, belonging to the Courier and Enquirer office.

The entrance of the French army into Belgium is thus announced:

Paris, Nov. 15.

The Monitor contains the following: Conformably to the convention concluded on the 22d October last, between France and England, the army of the North, under the orders of Marshal Gerard, has passed the frontier this day the 15th November, directing its march on the Citadel of Antwerp, to ensure the delivery of it to H. M. the King of the Belgians.

The 15th was the day fixed by the Convention between England and France, which is thus far strictly executed. Three small divisions of the English and French fleet sailed for the coast of Holland on the 10th and 11th November. The two Admirals, with the greater part of the squadron, remained at Deal.

It appears that much uncertainty prevails in France in regard to the part which Prussia will act. It appears certain that the latter power has collected an army on the Rhine and Belgian frontier. By some it is supposed she will take possession of Venlo, which has been allotted by the Conference to Holland, and is now in possession of the Belgians. By others, more important views are attributed to Prussia. A Paris paper of the 15th contains the following:

"A person of respectability, who left the headquarters of the French army on Friday evening, and who had an opportunity of frequently conversing with Marshal Gerard, relates to us that the commander of the French army spoke openly of the probability of a conflict with Prussia in consequence of the entrance of his army into Belgium. It appears that the Marshal has instructions with a view to an engagement with the Prussians, and that a plan of campaign has been laid down in case of their interference.

Upon which the editor observes, "This paragraph furnishes a key to the arrangements made on the points of our frontier adjoining Prussia, and to the rapidly, with which many regiments are marching thither. It is said that three corps of observation will be simultaneously formed. One on the Meuse, the other on the Moselle, and the third on the Rhine. Gen. Pelet will certainly have the command of the division of the Meuse, will have Colonel Molino as head of his general staff."

We need not point out to our readers the highly important consequences which would inevitably result from the intervention of Prussia in favor of Holland.

The dates from Amsterdam are of the 10th November. They too speak of the movements of the Prussian army, but consider their object is principally to watch the movements of the French and not to engage in actual hostilities, unless they should exceed the limits laid down for them by the London Conference.

A letter written from on board a Dutch gun-boat stationed in the Scheldt, says: "We are expecting here the arrival of the Anglo-French fleet, however I do not

believe that they will ever venture into this river, where every foot they advance will be disputed, and that at least they cannot penetrate further than Fort Baiz, which is the straits of Thermopylae of the Scheldt.

The Zeuw is here with some gunboats, and the position is naturally so strong that it would require very superior forces to effect the passage. Further on are the forts of Lillo and Liefsenshoek, two new

Gibraltars, and the Citadel can only be compared to a mine covered with cannons and mortars and completely undermined. This fortress will not be so easily taken as the French say: if they attempt it, then it may be said of Antwerp—*Here once stood a superb city.*

The London dates are of the 11th; on the subject of Holland, it is said new attempts had been made by the Government to open negotiations, but as their object was merely to gain time, they had been unsuccessful.

A few Dutch vessels had been seized in France.

On the 12th, the Dutchess de Berri arrived at Bordeaux, and was conducted from thence to her place of imprisonment at Blaye. The greatest respect appears to have been shown to her by the government officers, and among other instances of their attention, it is stated that a bath was ready prepared for her use, as soon as she passed the outer gate of the castle.

From the N. Y. Com. and Enq. LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Hudson, Capt. Morgan, arrived yesterday from London, bringing London dates of the 15th ult.

The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has received by this vessel copious files of London papers, shipping lists, &c. We publish exclusively on Saturday, accounts from Paris to the 15th November. The Intelligence from that capital by the Hudson, is no later than the 13th, of course from France we have nothing new to communicate. In England the principal object of public attention is the hostile measures adopted by that country in conjunction with France, against Holland. It is evident, as indeed was to be expected, from the long alliance and the

extensive commercial relations which have existed between Great Britain and Holland, that the course pursued by the British Government, is unpopular with the people. A large meeting of the merchants, &c. of London had been held, at which resolutions expressive of their disapprobation of the coercive measures adopted, was passed; we copy the resolutions as well as notices of other meetings held in the kingdom for the same purpose. At the London meeting, Sir Thomas Baring and Mr. Thomas Wilson (whose names we mention because they are well known here) were prominent speakers.

In Holland, every thing indicates the most perfect unanimity between the Sovereign and the people.

The line of conduct which Prussia will adopt in the present critical position of affairs, is of course a consideration of great moment, and it seems to have been considered in England, for proposals have been made by the British Ministers to the Court of Berlin, which have failed to a tacit acquiescence on the part of Prussia, in the coercive measures of England and France, might have been calculated on, but it seems an evasive reply has been given: in the meantime, the Prussian army is every where in motion approaching the Rhine; and our French accounts say, that a powerful French force is also collecting in the same direction.

Part of the English and French fleets were still in the Downs, with their Admirals; detached vessels were, however, sent out by them to the Dutch Coast.

A number of vessels belonging to that nation had been seized and captured, but it is true, (as is probable) that they are chiefly insured at Lloyd's the loss will fall on the captor. Among the prizes there is a valuable one from Batavia, and one, the *Palmanbang* from Baltimore.

By the accounts from Oporto, it appears that Don Miguel is in great force before that place, and that another attack from him was expected. Don Pedro had assumed the command in person of his troops. The two brothers will thus each direct the operations of the contending parties. The Pedroites appear to be sanguine as to their ability to resist any new attempt on Oporto, and even speak of advancing beyond the narrow bounds to which they have hitherto been confined.

The British ambassador at Rome has notified his intention to quit that city; in consequence of the improvements in the system of Roman Administration, which were indispensable for the tranquility of the Roman States, and founded in justice and reason, not having been adopted, he declares "that the British Government foresees that if the present system is persevered in, fresh disturbances must take place in the Papal States, of a character progressively more and more serious, and that out of these disturbances may spring complications dangerous to the peace of Europe." Should those anticipated, Great Britain will at least stand acquitted of all responsibility for evils created by the rejection of counsels which the British Government has urged with so much earnestness and perseverance.

Hydrophobia.—It appears from a statement published in Prussia, that the number of deaths by hydrophobia for a period of ten years in that kingdom, amounted to 1666. The greatest number of cases occurred in provinces contiguous to the forests containing wolves.

The time during which the virus lurks in the human system, says the Medical Journal, has been stated not to be short of ten days, nor to exceed nineteen months. This statement was the result of an observation of a given number of cases. The facts, however, are not wanting to prove that it acts short of the least term, and lurks beyond the greatest. The time of lurking may depend on the stage of the disease in the animal or human being from whom the poison is transmitted; it being reasonable to conclude, that if taken in the earlier stages of the disease it will be less likely to operate soon than if taken when the disease has reached its maximum, or in the later stages. It may also depend on the quantity as well as on the power

of the virus transmitted. Both these circumstances may in different individuals vary the symptoms of the disease as well as the time of its appearance. Difference in age, constitution, habits in life and state of health, at the time of exposure, may cause a difference in the symptoms of the disease, and in the time intervening between exposure and its development, and between its development and fatal termination.

Singular Trial.—David Harman, alias Daniel Drake, was on Friday tried in the Mayor's Court, for Horse-stealing.

Three respectable individuals swore that he had stolen the horse in Philadelphia, rode him to Milford, N. J. and the same day disposed of him. Three equally respectable witnesses testified positively, that on the night on which the crime was alleged to have been committed, he was elsewhere. The evidence being on each side so positive, and equally balanced, much anxiety was evinced as to the issue. The Jury, however, believing in the ancient definition, that an *alibi* is a lie—by which many a rogue has escaped hanging—brought in a verdict of Guilty. His counsel moved for a new trial.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 19.

The Crisis.—The crisis, for which every intelligent and resolute Carolinian Whig has long been prepared, is come. The efficacy of our remedy has been demonstrated. We were told it would be inefficient; it has proved so potent, that an infatuated administration has been expelled, in despair of otherwise defeating

us, to resort to brute force. We have always said that our remedy was of right peaceful—we never said it would be necessarily peaceful—it is always in the power of a bad man to outrage right by violence, if unrestrained by principle or a fear of consequences personal to himself.

Gen. Jackson has not furnished the first example; there has been a Caesar, a Cromwell, and a Bonaparte, men of towering genius, who have stooped to play the usurpers. Why may not an inferior spirit, without as much heart as either, and with none of their genius, aspire to imitate them in those actions of their lives, which alone he can imitate, because they are criminal. We have all along said that he might make the suicidal attempt to coerce us. He is it seems preparing for it. The Jackson Tariff men will cheer on, as their blood-hound, the individual whom they rejected as a public servant, whom they despise as a man.

But this is not all—we must prepare ourselves for a severer struggle. We must expect that Congress will be against us—the votes of the Southern Delegation will be thrown into the scale against us, and Southern voices will be mingled with the ferocious howl of vengeance, with which it will be essayed to overwhelm us, and to frighten us from the proud position we have taken upon the battlements of State sovereignty.

A great Anti-Nullification meeting has been held at Buffalo, New York. Judge Rochester was at the head of the Committee, by whom were reported Resolutions condemning the course of the Nullifiers and approving the President's Proclamation *in toto*.

North Carolina.—Various propositions have been submitted to the General Assembly of North Carolina on the existing excitement in the South. In the Senate, Judge Toomer, from a select committee, reported resolutions—

1. Declaring a warm attachment to the Union.

2. To the Constitution of the United States.

3. That the Tariff is unequal, unconstitutional, and unjust.

4. Denouncing Nullification as revolutionary.

5. Instructing the Delegation of North Carolina in Congress to use their best efforts to produce a reconciliation.

These resolutions passed the Senate, after debate, by an overwhelming majority, and will in the same manner pass the House of Commons. There is no doubt of the determined hostility of the People of that State to the new doctrine promulgated in the Ordinance of her Sister State.

The House of Representatives of New Hampshire have passed, by a vote 181 yeas to two nays, a resolution approving the sentiments contained in the President's Proclamation; and by a vote of 155 to 46, a resolution approving the general course of his administration.

Treaty with Turkey.—Commodore Porter, our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, has, we are happy to state, just concluded a Treaty with the Porte, which places the commerce of the United States on a footing more favorable than that of any other Nation. The gallant Commodore has thus shown himself no less able and zealous in promoting, as a diplomatist, the commercial interests of the Union, than he was, as an officer, in supporting the honor of her flag.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

The farmers of Illinois are adopting one of the surest means of enriching themselves by engaging very extensively in the cultivation of wheat. In the counties of Sangamo and Morgan alone, we have been told that the produce of the next crop, should no blight fall upon it, will be nearly equal to two millions of bushels. It is no uncommon thing, in that thrifty and enterprising section of the State, to see fields of from three to six hundred acres, sown altogether with wheat. This increased production must exclude Ohio and Kentucky Flour entirely from our market; and furnish a large overplus for the supply of the Southern cities.

We are glad to see something like a return to our old winiers, which we feared, had departed with the two that preceded it. The autumn was uncommonly mild and pleasant; and thus far we have had scarcely a foretaste of what winter really is. At Galena, and even a hundred miles to the north of us, much snow has fallen within the last three weeks, and the navigation is obstructed by ice; but here, steamboats are arriving and departing every day, and business has a very cheering aspect.—*St. Louis Republican.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

The late affair between Gen. Blair and Duff Green, threatens to be more serious in its consequences, to both parties, than was at first supposed. I was very much surprised on Sunday, to hear that Green was dying; for I had thought that he was only *kill* after the fashion of Donnybrook fair—yesterday I was told that it would be necessary for him to lose his arm, and that he was threatened with Tetanus, or Lock Jaw; and to-day I learned from an authentic source, that he is undoubtedly in a dangerous state. The physicians who attend him say it is next to impossible that he should live a year. His most dangerous hurt is in the side. Those who do not know Blair or Green may think that the latter was very passive and cowardly in suffering himself to be so dangerously beaten; but Blair is almost literally a giant; with one exception, he is the largest and most athletic man that I ever saw.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. JAN. 9, 1833.

We have inserted this week, at length, the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, upon the subject of a reduction of the Tariff—and in favor thereof. It is a highly important question, and one which ought not to be viewed with indifference; indeed the North cannot but be interested; and, if the Protective System be destroyed, a feeling will be engendered there, which may lead to unpleasant consequences. Besides, the matter ought not now to be agitated, until South-Carolina ceases to be in the unreasonable attitude she at present holds.

We have no later intelligence from South-Carolina, since our last, except the adjournment of the Legislature, after having passed the test-act, somewhat modified, and other bills of the same tenor.

It is with feelings of deep regret we announce, that some days since, Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of the U. States, whilst engaged in Court in Philadelphia, became suddenly indisposed, and a complete alienation of mind followed—with no prospect, we learn, of future restoration.

The Legislature of this State commenced business again on Thursday last. Nothing of importance has as yet been acted on. There are numerous applications for charters of banks this session from various parts of the State—amongst others from Mechanicsburg and Newville, in Cumberland county.

The election for State Treasurer was to take place yesterday, and the balloting for U. S. Senator will be resumed to-morrow. It is thought Mr. MAHON will be re-elected to the former office. As to the latter, there is some doubt whether a choice will be effected: If there be, we expect it will fall upon Gen. McKean, present Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Scarcely ever, within our recollection, has such mild weather been experienced at this season of the year, as that of last week. From observations made on Saturday last, 5th January, by a gentleman, and politely communicated to us, the mercury in the thermometer, in the shade, stood throughout the day as follows:

At 11 o'clock, at 65 degrees above zero,	
" 12 " " at 66 " "	
" 1 " " at 70 " "	
" 2 " " at 70 " "	
" 3 " " at 71 " "	
" 4 " " at 70 " "	
" 5 " " at 67 " "	
" 6 " " at 65 " "	

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. The new Tariff Bill may satisfy the South, but be assured it will entirely disaffect the North. I already see the little clouds which denote, and are the depositories of the coming storm, gathering above the eastern and the northern horizon; and I fear the hour is not distant when they will blacken, condense and spread along our political Heaven. The language of the most distinguished men is that of gloom and apprehension—I will not say despair, because despair should never find its place in the heart of a patriot, especially of one of those to whom the country looks for advice, assistance and consolation. But this language is such as to warrant the impression, that a change must, ere long, take place in our political institutions. I am aware of the importance of this declaration; and that when prophecy becomes so daring as to touch the continuance of our Union, it will be branded with the character of rashness, and be received with scepticism instead of confidence. Still I am bold enough to express my solemn conviction, that we are on the eve of a condition of things such as we have never yet witnessed in this country, and such as we have been too reluctant to bring ourselves to contemplate as among the contingencies of the future. It is believed that the Tariff bill will pass the House, and may pass the Senate, as I understand there are two Senators who have usually voted in favor of the protection of Domestic Manufactures, who are not to be depended on. Perhaps, without them there may be strength enough in the Senate to negative the bill. If the bill should be negatived, there will, of course, be an explosion in the South; and if it should be passed, what will there be in the North and N. England states? Will they submit to have their interests cast at the feet of South Carolina? Will they consent to yield the existence of their manufacturing and a source from that state? I am told that there is good reason to apprehend that there will, in such a contingency, be heard a voice from the East, at which the pillars of the Union will tremble much more than they do at this moment before the sound from the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Kane, to whom had been referred the bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting lands to certain States, reported the same with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting, in lieu thereof, a proposition for the reduction of the price of the public lands, &c.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill and amendment was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The following characteristic story is from the Portsmouth Herald:

Rich Fiddler.—Last week the crew of the United States ship Concord were paid off at the Navy Agents office in this town, and discharged from service. Forthwith these reckless sons of the ocean were seen wandering up and down our streets, some in coaches and some in chaises which they hired for the day, and some reeling along the roads and wide walks, half-drunken.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution ordering that, on and after Monday next, the House will, at one o'clock of each day, go into the consideration of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, until the same shall be disposed of. By the rules this resolution should lay one day on the table.

Mr. Verplanck moved to suspend the rules that it might be acted on without delay. Upon this question the yeas and nays stood as follows:

Yeas, 106—Nays, 77. Two thirds not voting in favor of the motion it was lost, and the resolution lies on the table until to-day. The resolution of Mr. Everett for enjoining into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage then came up. Mr. Cambreleng offered an amendment, when Mr. Polk moved to lay resolution and amendment on the table, which was carried, Ayes 90; Nays 89.

Nothing of importance was transacted yesterday. In the House Mr. Verplanck's proposition for assigning a day for taking up the Tariff bill was again discussed, but before a decision was had, the Speaker announced that the hour allotted to resolutions had elapsed; and the subject was laid over.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN appeared in the Senate yesterday, was qualified, & took his seat as a Senator from the State of South Carolina, and has, of course, resigned the office of Vice-President of the U. States. Nat. Int.

Public Meeting at Winchester, Va.—A letter from a friend in Winchester, informs us that a large meeting of the citizens of that town and vicinity, was held on Monday evening. The object was to obtain an expression of public opinion on the subject of the President's Proclamation. Upwards of 300 persons attended the meeting. There was some feeling manifested on the occasion, as it appears that all the nullifiers of the country, to the number of about twenty, were also in attendance. These opposed the resolutions which were offered in support of the Union and approving the Proclamation. They disavowed Nullification, but advocated the right of secession. [This we take to be a mere distinction without a difference.] The resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority. Western Virginia is sound on constitutional doctrines. Without entering into calculations on the subject, that section of the state is fully aware of the value of the Union, and will have no inclination to permit "hair-splitting metaphysicians" to put it to hazard.

The Nullifiers bid fair to be nullified at home. Large and spirited meetings of the people of South Carolina are holding throughout the State, at which resolutions of the most firm and patriotic complexion are adopted. We quote the following from the proceedings of a meeting in Chesterfield district as a specimen: "That in the present controversy between the United States and the Nullification party of South Carolina, we will not submit to the use of force to compel us to bear arms against the Government of the United States, be the consequences what they may. And that in support of this determination, we pledge each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

The same temper has been manifested by a large meeting at Cheraw.

The Augusta Chronicle says, that "if the worst comes, Oglethorpe, Scriven, Green, and other counties in Georgia, will forthwith raise volunteer companies to offer to South Carolina." Gen. Jackson is therefore warned not to rely upon Georgia for any assistance against South Carolina. We never supposed Georgia would render any such assistance.

Napoleon never had as many Aids-de-Camps, as the redoubtable Commander-in-Chief of the South Carolina Nullification Army. The Constitutionalist contains the following: "General Orders have been issued, from the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Columbia, December 21, 1832, appointing TWENTY-EIGHT Aids-de-Camps to that officer."

Here is at once an army of officers.—Troops in the same ratio would make the Commander-in-Chief as absolute a Dictator, throughout the Union, as he assumes to be in South Carolina.—Globe.

A meeting of the citizens of Wheeling (Va.) was held on the day before Christmas, to take into consideration the late Ordinances passed by the State of South Carolina, and the President's Proclamation consequent on the same.

The Preamble and Resolutions go to sustain the principles of the President's Proclamation, to condemn the doctrine of the South Carolina Convention, and to censure the countenance given to them by the Executive of the State of Virginia.

Similar meetings are being held in almost every part of the United States, and they speak in reference to the doctrine of Nullification an universal language; so that the resolutions of each meeting are reflected by those of many others, and all the same.

Accounts have reached here, stating that the Steam-boat Superior burst her boilers, which killed three persons, and scalded 10 or 12 others. She was 40 miles below Louisville, and has been towed up to that place.

As sailors term it. One of the crew who were on board the Superior, had about two hundred dollars of bank bills in his pockets, but knew not what to do with them. His ship-mates advised him to deposit it in the Portsmouth Savings Bank. Jack was very good natured about it, and said that he would follow their advice; so he marched on in a direction entirely contrary to the one that led to the Bank, singing and whistling, and as jolly as need be; when suddenly he spied a poor miserable crow just ahead. He made up to her as well as he could, put both arms around her neck, kissed her, hugged her for several minutes, and then went off to buy her something to eat. He soon returned with a small basket of potatoes. "Here, eat these, my old charity sweetie," said he, at the same time putting one into her mouth. "Here, that's good—now take another—you shall have 'em—and you shall have some of my money, you old honey—you poor old coxmely," and he crammed two five dollar bills into her mouth. His mates saw what was going on and asked him, what he meant by feeding the old crow with bank bills? Why don't you put them into the Savings Bank? "Never mind; she is poor and I am rich; I've got enough left yet," and in went another potato, followed by a ten dollar bill. Here the other sailors seized hold of him and put a stop to his folly.

NIAGARA, U. C. 21st Dec. About ten or twelve years ago I read in the Spectator (I think) an account of a murder committed at Waterford, Ireland, by a man of the name of James Fitz Gerald, who beat out his wife's brains with his shoe hammer, and not effecting his purpose soon enough, cut her throat with a shoe knife, and then dashed the brains of his infant child out in the cellar against the wall. He however effected his escape, and came to America, and about four years ago came here, and as an innkeeper, nearly all that time, has resided here. About three weeks ago a man and his wife came here, and were recommended to go to Fitz Gerald's to stop for the night, and the moment the woman cast her eyes upon him she recognized him as the man whose wife and child she had waked and washed, and prepared for the lonely dwelling of the grave. He is in gaol, and will be sent home in the spring to expiate his crime.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, Dec. 24.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.—We learn, very direct, that a murder, attended by the most aggravated circumstances, has been recently committed in the edge of the town of Tiverton, near Fall River. A young woman, residing in Bristol, was some time since seduced by a minister of the Methodist denomination, stationed at Bristol, named Averill, whose ministrations she attended. We learn, that he first fabricated irreligious charges against her, and effected his wicked purpose by defending her, and helping her out of the difficulties, which he induced her to believe existed. She became eniente, and went to Fall River to reside. Here she wrote to her betrayer, who returned her an answer, advising her to go to an apothecary, and inquire for a drug—the oil of tansy—and to take it,—being careful not to consult a doctor. She, however, proceeded to a physician—enjoined upon him the strictest secrecy—and then informed him of her situation, and of the advice, which she had received. He told her, that the drug would cause her instant death. She then addressed Averill a letter, saying, "You could not follow his direction. He returned an answer, requesting her to meet him at nightfall near Bristol. She showed the letter to the physician, who advised her not to grant the interview. She therefore did not. She soon, however, received another letter, stating his intention to convey her out of town, where she could enjoy a privacy in confinement, necessary to preserve her reputation—and urging her to meet him in the edge of Tiverton, with a cloak and a calash, that she might not be recognized. She went, as requested. The next morning, her lifeless body, bearing marks of violence and resisted force, was found suspended by a rope, thrown over the top of the pole of a haystack. Her comb, and locks of her hair, were found at considerable distance from the stack, and her situation was such, that no doubt could exist, but that she had been fully murdered. The minister, it is said, crossed Bristol ferry late in the evening, and then returned back early on the next morning, (Saturday), on which forenoon the body was discovered. Averill has been committed to Bristol Jail.

[He has since received his trial, and been found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.]

The Constitution.—Alderman Palmer, in the New-York Board of Aldermen on Monday last, asked leave to introduce a special resolution, granted. The Ald. offered a resolution, that whereas, it is important that the People should understand the Constitution of the United States, and to that end, that the same be generally diffused among the People,—Resolved, that 15,000 copies of the Constitution and amendments, with the Farewell address of Washington, and the late Proclamation of President Jackson, be printed together in a pamphlet for general distribution.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24. Accounts have reached here, stating that the Steam-boat Superior burst her boilers, which killed three persons, and scalded 10 or 12 others. She was 40 miles below Louisville, and has been towed up to that place.

Slaves escaping from one State to another, are now reclaimable by their masters, wherever found within the Union. Slaves however from a foreign country are not so trifling. Of course, S. Carolina, if she separates from the Union, is in a fair way to lose all her slaves.

THREE-QUARTER OFFICIAL.

From the Globe of January 2nd, 1833. "Many persons, looking to the Congress under the new census, as concentrating the public will, upon the engrossing subjects which have so much agitated the country, have supposed that it would be called to act upon them at once, if the present body should fail to fulfill the duties expected from it. We have ourselves expressed such opinion in conversation. But we did not advert to the circumstance that many of the States have not, and will not, elect Representatives to the next Congress, until near its regular time of meeting. It is obvious, therefore, that this speculation is no longer to be indulged. The idea was premature, and may be mischievous in its results. We have good reason to believe that the President does not entertain such purpose, and we cannot anticipate, from the aspect of public affairs at this time, any thing to make it proper."

As Nullification has in good earnest, assumed a belligerent attitude, it is time to calculate its resources. The following statements founded on the census of 1830, and the election returns of October, 1832, S. Carolina has 581,185 inhabitants; deduct

leaves	265,784 free persons;
deduct	7,821 free blacks,
leaving	257,963 whites,
of whom	127,273 are females,
leaving	130,690 white males—
of whom	86,223 are under 20 or over 50 years;
leaving	44,467 capable of bearing arms,
of whom	18,240 are Unionists,
leaving	26,227 Nullifiers;
deduct	18,210 to balance the Unionists,
and	7,987 are left to take care of 315,000 slaves and the Unionists in the other twenty-three States of the Union!

This statement, we think, will have the effect to quiet the fears of any who may have imagined that the Nullifiers have it in their power to oppose a very formidable resistance to the authority of the United States. There is reason indeed, to believe that the paternal proclamation of the President will create such a change in public sentiment in South Carolina itself, that any interference from abroad will be rendered unnecessary.—N. York Observer.

The Buonaparte Family.—Madame Lamia, the mother of Napoleon, whose death has been twice announced (once after an accident a year or two ago, and more recently since the departure of the Count de Surville for Europe, is still, according to the Paris Correspondent of the Courier, living at Rome, and the great estate of which so much has been published, remains unappropriated. It has been said that the family were about to assemble in some town in Italy for the purpose of consulting upon their common interests. This however is doubted, and the doubt rendered more strong, from the scattered state of the members. Joseph, it seems, is yet in London, while his wife and daughter are at Florence. Charles, the son of Lucien, and by marriage, the son-in-law of Joseph, is at Riccia, while Lucien himself is at Sinigaglia, and his son in Colombia. Louis, the ex-king of Holland, is in Florence, and his wife, Hortense, is in Switzerland; Jerome, the ex-king of Westphalia, is at Leghorn. A younger branch of the family, while his younger brother is in New-York, and his mother, Carolina, the ex-queen of Naples, at Florence. N. Y. Com.

Supposed Influence of Comets.—According to some German philosophers, the equilibrium of the atmosphere was disturbed by the comet of 1811—the effects of which are continued to the present time. This comet, however, never entered the earth's orbit, its perihelion distance being 1035445, and its nearest approach to the earth was forty-seven millions of leagues. These philosophers state, that its appearance in 1811 was immediately succeeded by several years of thunder, with rain, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, particularly occurring in Southern Asia: at the extreme of the antipodes, the Cholera broke out in India, and its progress has since been marked with various meteorological phenomena indicative of a disturbed electricity acting in a particular direction, and by its influence, encircling the globe with a zone of death and desolation. I may not hope that the visit of the comet of 1832 will neutralize the baleful influence attributed to its bright precursor of 1811! Sir Isaac Newton suspected that the spirit which makes the finest, subtlest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, is derived principally from comets, the vapor of which might spread itself over the planets that should be near enough, and be of use in restoring to them that humidity, they incessantly lose. Dr. Halley was of opinion, that, instead of occasioning fatal catastrophes, the meeting with comets might be productive of new wonders and things useful to our earth. Literary Gazette.

U. S. Sloop Concord.—Master Commandant M. C. Perry, in relinquishing the command of his ship, states during her recent cruise she has visited nine European Kingdoms, besides Greece and Egypt. She has cleared in and commended with 49 different ports, sailed 28,000 miles, and been 345 days at sea. No officer or man, during the cruise, appeared before a court martial, either as prisoner or witness; and a considerable proportion of the crew discontinued the use of ardent spirits.

Mr. Long, of Jefferson county, Pa. killed 165 deer, 28 bears, 13 wolves and 5 oaks, during the last hunting season. One of the oaks weighed about 700 lbs.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Flour,	5 57	Oats,	45
Wheat (red)	1 11	Cloverseed,	6 37
" (white)	1 29	Flaxseed,	1 37
Corn,	67	Whiskey,	29
Rye,	73	Plaster,	5 68

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning last, by the Rev. S. C. Watson, Mr. Samuel McCreey to Miss Maria W. McCreey—both of this borough.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, from an injury received by being thrown from a gig on New-Year's day, Mr. Enos R. White, of this borough.

On the 27th ult. Miss Elizabeth Mark, daughter of Mr. Daniel Mark, deceased, of Mountjoy township, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 28th ult. Mr. Nicholas Wierman, (cordwainer,) of Huntington township.

On the 2d inst. in the 3d year of her age, Jane Elizabeth, child of Mr. John Fehl, of Menallan township.

On the 29th ult. an infant child of Mr. Isaac Darbrow, of Mountjoy township.

On the same day, an infant child of Mr. Abiel McAllister, of Mountjoy township.

At Lancaster, on the 31st ult. of pulmonary disease, Doctor Robert Moore, formerly of Emmitsburg, Md. in the 38th year of his age.

DR. CHAVALLIER,

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he will take lodgings at Mr. Gouley's, Sign of the Wheat Sheaf, and Plough, on the 21st inst. for a few weeks only—where all that can be done for the ornament of the human Teeth and Gums, he can and will do for all those that favor him with their custom, and that reasonably.

He will attend Families at their own residences, if required.

N. B.—The ease and safety with which he extracts Teeth, is worthy of particular attention.

Hours of Attendance from 8 until 6 o'clock.

Gettysburg, Jan. 8.

Baltimore, June 12, 1832.

Dr. Chavallier can be confidently recommended as adequate to any of the duties of his profession of a Dentist. I have been conversant with him for some months, and feel a pleasure in introducing him to others.

J. H. MILLER.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, upon the premises, respectively, on the days and times hereafter mentioned, as the property of JOHN COWNOVER, deceased, viz. No. 1, on Thursday the 31st day of January inst.

A Tract of Patented Land.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining Lands of George Wolford, Jacob Rhinehart, the heirs of C. Lott, deceased, and others—containing about 168 Acres, with a

Log House,

Log Stable, and good Meadow, a spring of never-failing water, near the house, a good quantity of woodland, a young Orchard, and other improvements.

No. 2—on the same day as above:

A Tract of Patented Land.

Situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Taggart, Peter Raffensberger, and others, containing about 150 Acres, with a

House, (part Log

and part Frame,) a large Double Barn, two Orchards, sufficient Meadow, a good proportion of Woodland, a first-rate Spring and Stone Spring-House, and other improvements.

No. 3—on Friday the 1st of Feb. next:

A Tract of Patented Land.

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Andrew Walker, Robert McCreey, and others, containing about 80 Acres. The improvements are, a

FRAME HOUSE,

a Double Barn of Logs, an Orchard, Spring and spring-house, and other improvements—a good proportion of Woodland, &c.

No. 4—on Saturday the 2d of Feb. next,

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing 14 Acres of Woodland, well covered with Timber—adjoining Lands of Jacob Diehl, Abraham Spangler and others.

The Sales to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

WILLIAM COWNOVER, Adm'r.

GARRET COWNOVER, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN D. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 8.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Littlestown,

Jan. 1st, 1833.

Richard Brook

Henry Beltz

David H. Eckert 2

David J. Fisher

M. Hilbert

Christian Heller

James Irwin

Samuel Wable

F. LEAS, P. M.

Jan. 8.

Proclamation.

NOTICE is hereby Given, to all persons interested, that a Court of Common Pleas for Adams County, will be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 4th day of February next, for the trial of all matters at issue in said Court.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Jan. 1, 1833.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg,

Pa. January 1st, 1833.

A

John Arendt

James Allen

Wm. Arnold

Jacob Aughinbaugh

George Bittle

Rev. D. B. Siler

Samuel Bready

Tobias Boyer

Rebecca Brackenridge

Mary Bossman

John Bruckelocher

Daniel Crouse

John Candy

Mary Dair

John Fekhter

Frederick Eicholtz

John Eboart

Benjamin Ford

Eliza Fetterhoff

Wm. Gordon

Christopher Grover

Jacob Heck

John Hare

Augustus F. Hirsch

Martha Hagerman

James Hall 2

Martin Hollebaugh

John Hensel

Mary Harper

Henry Johnson

Thomas A. Jarbo

Wm. P. Kain 2

Casper J. Kurtz

John Kessel or Daniel

Livelsperger

Peter Kule

John Kule

Samuel Little

Margaret Lockhart

Logan Lynch

Robert Young

WM. W. BELL, P. M.

Jan. 8.





## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 20th day of January inst.,

## FIVE TRACTS OF Mountain Land,

the property of Samuel Sloan, Esq., deceased, viz:  
No. 1, containing 132 Acres and allowance of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Daniel and Samuel Hughes, and Daniel Sweeney.  
No. 2, containing 60 Acres and 80 Perches, and allowance of Patented Land, adjoining lands of John Graft, and D. and S. Hughes.  
No. 3, containing 129 1/2 Acres, and allowance of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Nicholas Mark, Joseph Wilson, and Jacob Shank.  
No. 4, containing 111 Acres, and allowance of Patented Land, adjoining lands of Andrew Sterner and Francis M. Nitt.  
The interest of said Samuel Sloan, in a Tract of Land,

containing 1200 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Valentine Felt, Michael Keckler, Peter Egan, Isaac Warren, and others.  
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

GEORGE SMYER, J. B. McPHERSON, }  
Jan. 1. ts

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of David McCreary, deceased, Will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 19th day of January, inst., on the premises,

## 75 Acres of Land,

more or less, part of the farm of said deceased, situate in Sheridan township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Tauginbaugh, Samuel Butler, the heirs of George Beraw and others.  
Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, Esq.,  
Jan. 1. ts

## Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 20th day of January, inst., at 12 o'clock, p. m.

## A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, the heirs of Robert Wilson, deceased, and others, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which are erected

## a 2-story log Dwelling-house,

and log Spring-house, with an Orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Peter Holmes Fletcher.  
—ALSO—  
A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Hewitt, Jacob and Henry Bender and others, containing 54 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

## 2-story log Dwelling-house,

log Kitchen, log Spring-house, double log Barn, and an Orchard—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Daniel Wehner.  
—ALSO—  
A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining Lot of John Linkaters and an alley, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 4, on which are erected a two-story

## Log Dwelling-house,

frame Back-building, unfinished, and a log Stable—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Andrew Cronister.  
—ALSO—  
At the same time and place,  
In pursuance of a writ of Alias Levavi Facias,  
The one-eighth undivided part of

## A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington and Latimore townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Harman, William Day, Templeton Brandon, Ludwick Watemeyer, Conrad Miller, David Johnson, and Isaac Dear-dorff, containing 279 Acres, more or less, on which are erected Two

## log Dwelling-houses,

two log Spring-houses, two double log Barns, and other Out-buildings, and two Orchards—seized and taken in execution as the estate of Fletcher Moorehead.  
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff,  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,  
January 1, 1833.

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz:  
A brick House & Lot,  
in West York-street;  
One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

## A Wood-Lot,

adjoining lands with Jacob Sherrick, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms. Inquire of  
DAVID ECKER,  
Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to dispose of at Private Sale, at the residence of the late Robert Hughes, deceased, all the property of said deceased, viz:

## A FARM,

containing 150 Acres of Land, lying at the foot of the South Mountain, one mile from Smithsburg, and the same distance from Cave-Town. About 40 or 50 Acres of this land are cleared and in cultivation; the balance is covered with thriving young Chestnut and other Timber. There are several ever-flowing springs of water on the premises, and a large number of FRUIT TREES of various kinds, and of the very best varieties. The improvements consist of a very comfortable two-story Log DWELLING HOUSE, with a large Garden, Stabling, Spring-house, and other Out-houses attached thereto, a large and convenient

TAYNARD, with over-head power, capable of grinding Flour, and other necessary appurtenances. The mill property is under lease for a term of years, and the whole will be sold subject to that lease, the purchaser receiving the rents of the same. Possession of the balance of the property will be given on the 1st day of April next.

A Saw-Mill & Grist-Mill, with over-head power, capable of grinding Flour, and other necessary appurtenances. The mill property is under lease for a term of years, and the whole will be sold subject to that lease, the purchaser receiving the rents of the same. Possession of the balance of the property will be given on the 1st day of April next.

As this property will be sold on very reasonable terms, it is considered well worthy the attention of every active, industrious man who would improve all the various advantages it derives from its location. I wish also to sell from

80 to 100 Acres of MOUNTAIN LAND, about 13 miles from the above, adjoining lands of John Brewer and others; this land is well covered with Chestnut, Oak, Hickory and other Timber, and will be sold entire, or in lots, to suit the purchasers, and possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Hagerstown.

SUSANNAH HUGHES,  
Dec. 10. 71

## VALUABLE Virginia Lands FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND, situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

## 2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON,  
Nov. 20. 71

## New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large & Splendid Assortment of

Seasonable Goods. AMONG THEM ARE A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, Sattinets, Merino Shawls, CALICOES, &c.

FUR & CLOTH CAPS. —ALSO— A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY & Coach Trimmings, and will in a few days receive a Stock of

Hatters' Trimmings, FURS, SKINS & BODIES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal encouragement; and invites them to call and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

The Public's obedient humble servant,  
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,  
Gettysburg, Nov. 27. 71

## \$50 REWARD.

THE above will be paid for arrest, and securing so that I get her again, my Negro Slave

SARAH, and her female child 12 or 13 months old, who left my service about the 15th of July last. Sarah is between 19 and 20 years of age, very dark complexion, under the common size, has a prim artificial look, stammers in her speech, particularly when agitated; she is very

has no regard to truth; her toes, if recollected, are very short. It is not unlikely that she has made way with her child. The above Reward will be paid for Sarah, with or without her child.

RICHARD NORRIS,  
Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1832. If N. B. Reference may be made to J. L. FOLLEN, Esq. of Gettysburg, who will pay the Reward upon her being delivered over to my agent.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber has received a Fresh Assortment of SEASONABLE

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, AND HARDWARE, which he will sell extremely cheap.

THOMAS J. COOPER.  
N. B. I return my thanks to those who attended to my last notice; and wish those who have not, to call and settle their Notes and Book Accounts of long standing—if they wish to save cost.

T. J. C.  
Jan. 1. 31

## Theological Seminary.

THE few delinquent subscribers in Adams county, to the Theological Seminary located in the Borough of Gettysburg, are earnestly requested to pay the amount, yet due to said institution, to Mr. HENRY WITMOR, between this date and the 20th day of February next, as the wants of the institution are pressing, and the account must be settled. For the accommodation of the subscribers Mr. Henry Witmor will be in Gettysburg on the 28th day of January next, and the two following days.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,  
Treasurer.  
Dec. 18. 71

ENTERTAINMENT. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. Joun Ash, and formerly by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq., where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS LIVERY STABLE, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.  
JOHN B. MARSH,  
Gettysburg, Sept. 18. 71

Grand Jury, for Jan. Sess. Straban. John Dickson, John Tate, Peter Hahick.

Franklin. David Middlecoff, Adam E. Duncan, James Ewing.

Hamilton. Robt. M. Hutcheson, Daniel Kallensperger, Wm. Wolf, Joseph Woods, Samuel Orndorff.

Hamiltonban. Samuel Blythe. Mountjoy. John Benner, Jesse D. Newman.

Liberty. Nathaniel Randolph, Thos. Reed. Berwick. George Ickes, John Smith.

Conowago. John Shanefelter, Geo. Heagy. Menallen. Boreas Fahnestock. Mountpleasant. Anthony Smith, Geo. Brinkerhoff.

Cumberland. Andrew Walker.

General Jury for Jan. Term. Liberty. Abraham Krise, jr. Henry Wortz.

Franklin. Benjamin Grammer, Isaac Rife, Richard Scott, Victor M. Henny, James Morrow, John Beasecker, of Geo. Alexander Caldwell.

Hamiltonban. Joseph Baugher, Samuel Knox, Samuel MacFarlane, Joseph Reed, of Benj. John Mickle, jr. Andrew Marshall, John Orr.

Adams. Samuel S. Caldwell, Peter Smith.

Latimore. Henry Stouffer, Isaac Tudor, Abraham Smith, James M. Cosh.

Mountjoy. John Horner, jr. James Black, Wm. Young, Jas. H. Millaine.

Conowago. George Ginter, Thomas Adams.

Tyrone. Wm. Holsinger, Wm. Sadler, sen. Moses M. Neely, Jacob Fidler, Wm. Miller.

Gettysburg. John Gilbert, George Shryock.

Menallen. Geo. Stauber.

Cumberland. Peter Epley, Joseph Walker, Daniel Beidler, Samuel Cobean, of Samuel.

Straban. Jacob Tauginbaugh, Solomon Toot, Peter Eyster.

Huntington. Jacob Fickes, Peter H. Smith, John Elliott, Jacob Funk.

Reading. Wm. Tauginbaugh.

General Jury for Jan. Term. COMMON PLEAS. Germany. David Shriver, John Snyder, Alfred Cole, Michael Snyder.

Liberty. Henry Heagy.

Hamilton. George Bohm, Philip Miller, Charles Barnitz, Michael Heanes, Andrew McIlvane, Hugh M. Sherry.

Hamiltonban. Jehu G. Hayes.

Straban. George Boyer, David Monfort, Michael Saltzger.

Conowago. Andrew Mause, Daniel Eyster, George Bashore.

Latimore. John Ziegler, David Greist, Caleb Beals, jr.

Menallen. Samuel Dicht, Joseph Lashaw, James J. Wills, John Mrower.

Reading. Wm. Jones.

Gettysburg. Thomas J. Cooper.

Cumberland. George Trostle, James McQuinn, James Boyd, Emanuel Pitzer, John Butt.

Huntington. Moses Myers.

Berwick. Jacob Newman.

Mountpleasant. Jacob Wills.

Franklin. John Hartman.

DENTAL SURGERY, AND Porcelain Teeth Inserted, by DR. DAVID GILBERT, Gettysburg, Nov. 13. 3m

## TRY YOUR LUCK!

Pickets only 5 Dollars!

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 1.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 12th of Jan.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

## SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000
1	10,000
1	2,500
1	1,105
5	1,000
5	500
5	400
10	300
20	200
35	100
51	50
51	40
61	30
103	25
109	20
2,479	10
11,475	5

Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50.

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 26.

5 32 62 19 50 23 11 24 43 25

## UNION OF THE

Evening Post and Bulletin.

On the first Saturday in January, 1833,

the BULLETIN will be united with ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST. The

publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors

of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from

ill health as other causes; and, determined to close his duties as a publisher, he

has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. Atkinson of the Saturday Evening

Post, which he fully believes will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of

the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening

Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals; its

unioning industry of its editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample

columns with the most interesting "tidings of the times," has been amply proved,

and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of

subscribers now exceeding fourteen thousand.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers.

Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the Saturday Evening

Post and Bulletin, in order that it may obtain and keep the first stand among

American periodicals, for quantity and quality of matter, neatness, tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on two superior power

presses, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his mammoth sheet will

afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the

amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental, and the lovers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of science—the politician or the free

side circle—and affording advertisers a medium of communicating their wishes to the public, unrivalled by any other similar

vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the new and improved series, to forward their names early, accompanied by the cash, for a year's subscription, free of postage, as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other, to receive only good and punctual subscribers. He is determined to exact a strict compliance with his terms, & those who are not able or willing to comply with them, must seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post and Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. From all who may pay in advance, two dollars will be thankfully received; but if not paid within six months from the annual commencement, \$2 50 will be required—if not paid during the year, three dollars will be insisted on, and compulsory measures adopted towards delinquents—\$1 25 will be received for six months subscription in advance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1833.

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 28th day of January next, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN ZELLERS.

Dec. 25. 3t

Pittsburg Statesman, Bedford Gazette, Franklin Repository, and York Gazette, insert three times, and charge this office.

Dec. 25. 3t

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## DEED LOST.

WAS lost, on the 2d of October last,

a Deed of JOHN D. MARION to STEPHEN DUNCAN, dated 6th Sept. 1832, for certain

lands in Perry and Adams counties.—The Deed is on record, and can be of no

service or advantage to any other person than those interested. Any person having

found said Deed, will confer a favor, and shall be liberally rewarded, by the

Editor of the "Sentinel."

Nov. 27. 71

ADAMS COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

ISAAC EVERITT,

Late of Adams County, Greeting: